

Indications OF SPRING.



The Early Bird, they say, gets the worm—gets the start—gets ahead—Those who avail themselves of prices we are making

THIS WEEK

AT

Capital Grocery.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| 22 lbs. Finest Granulated Sugar | 1 00 |
| 25 lbs. nice Light Brown Sugar | 1 00 |
| Good Table Peas, per can | .05 |
| Large Nice Raisins | .05 |
| 1 gallon can Pumpkins | .25 |
| 1 gallon can Pineapple | .25 |
| 10 lbs can Maple Sugar | .65 |

The Best California Canned Goods 2 cans for 25¢.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Large Pail Jelly | |
| 2 gal. Pail Syrup | |
| Large Pail Syrup (same as others) | get \$1.00 we sell |
| Large White Potatoes, per bushel | |
| 8 lbs. Navy Beans | |
| 7 lbs White Russian Soap | |
| 9 lbs Brown Soap | |
| 8 lbs White Spanish Soap | |
| Soda, Oysters or Butter Crackers | |
| 3 lbs the Moors and Java Coffee | 1 00 |
| 4 lbs Extra Good Tea | 1 00 |
| 1 lbs Fine Tea | 1 00 |
| 2 Good Perfume Brooms | |
| 1 gal Pure Maple Syrup | |
| 1 gal Honey Drip Syrup | |
| Fresh Country Eggs, Per Dozen 10. | |
| 2 cans Imported Fresh Peas | |
| 2 cans Imported Mushrooms | |
| 1 can full weight Russian Caviar | |
| 2 cans Imported Sardines | |
| 2 cans Shrimps | |
| 1 can Roast Beef | |
| 4 cans Clams | |
| 2 cans Lobsters | |
| 2 cans Mackerel | |
| 8 cans Corn Beef | |
| 2 cans Eagle Milk | |
| 2 cans Trout | |
| 1 can Warren's Salmon | |
| 4 cans Potted Tongue | |
| 4 cans Potted Ham | |
| 2 cans Oysters | |
| 15 | |

Just received one car of
Wauburn & Crosby's FLOUR.
Minnesota Spring Wheat, finest in
the world:

100 lbs. High Pat... 1 60
100 lbs. Family... 1 25

Choice Country BUTTER Very Cheap.
EGGS, per doz, - - - 10¢.

All other goods in same proportion, this week only.

COUNTRY ORDERS PACKED AND
DELIVERED FREE.

Capital GROCERY S. SPROAT, Phone 308. 109 East Sixth Street.

TOPEKA TRANSFER CO.
Tele 320.
509 Kas. Ave.
F. P. BACON,
PROP.

LOCAL MENTION.

Mrs. F. E. Dietrich will leave Saturday for a month's visit in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Bon. Thos. Ryan left yesterday for the City of Mexico, on professional business, representing interests there of some New York parties. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ryan. They will be gone about one month.

George M. Harris, charged with forging the name of George W. Harris to a money-order at Scandia, Kans., was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner E. A. Wagner, and was bound over to the next term of the federal court which convenes here April 9th.

Stop off privileges at all California points on Santa Fe round trip tickets at the present low rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc. Everybody knows the Santa Fe is by all odds the best line to California.

A DEAD CALM.

Prevails in the House After the Storm.

Over the Tariff and Seigniorage Bills.

VIRTUE MADE BY LAW

By Putting God in the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—[Special.]—The alternating sequence of dead calm and peasant storm, which have been the course of the house since the Wilson bill went to the Senate, is soon to be varied, we are told, by some debates which will bring out the very deepest talents and go down to the level of politics of government and its relations to the business of the country. The opposition to the banking bill being supported by a less popular party than the Anti-slavery bills, could not excite bitterness with in the majority party, and, as to the contested election cases, they were practically decided in favor of the majority party, even as usual, before coming into the house. But when it comes to the Torrey bankruptcy bill, and the struggle between the Balley bill, the question of free ships, and some of the propositions of Chalmer's Hatch of the mercantile committee, there will necessarily be discussion upon radical principles.

The judiciary committee has not as yet made any great progress in considering the bankruptcy bill. With the Torrey bill the public is reasonably familiar. Mr. Balley's bill in its first form is radically different, and however modified these two will represent the opposing principles contending in regard to the proper attitude of government in all that class of cases of which bankrupter is but one. It is not certain which of the bills can be considered first, but it is tolerably certain that the Elsham bill in favor of free ships will excite intense interest and possibly one of the fiercest debates of the session.

To Amend the Constitution.

Next to it, and probably to be considered in reference to it, is Mr. Hatch's bill to hold up agriculture by the tail, and incidentally the house is again itself with the proposition of the "Christian statement" which are now bombarding the committees of both houses with a proposal to amend the constitution. They have been given very respectful hearings, and there are many well-informed people inclined to favor them, though one would have supposed, for congress is not in appearance a notably religious body.

As the phrase "Christian statement" may not be generally understood, it is well to add that the able ladies and gentlemen for whom there are many lodges in the visiting delegations—remember that large class who want to put God in the constitution, recognize Christianity by law and if possible make everybody virtuous and happy by act of congress. The remarkable success which has attended efforts of that sort in the past seems to have encouraged them greatly, and excellent hypotheses are heard about the capital that in a few years at the farthest this will be in the broadest sense a truly Christian government.

Question of Taxation.

Another bill which will excite a very lively debate is, all probability, that of Mr. George W. Cooper, which is still in the committee on banking and currency, but will probably be reported to the house with very little change. In brief, it authorizes the states and territories to tax "all circulating notes of national banking associations, and all United States legal tenders, and all certificates and certificates of the United States payable on demand circulating as currency," but they are not to tax them higher than any other money in their circulation.

It is indeed a remarkable fact that congressmen should still be disputing over the question as to whether national bank notes are taxable by states or other local authorities.

But so it is, and the supreme court of Mississippi has decided that they are not taxable. That of some other states has decided that they are. It is agreed, of course, by everybody that greenbacks are not now taxable, and hence it is claimed by the advocates of this bill that the amount of money passed every spring as nontaxable is two or three times as great as the volume of greenbacks. Of course there is no way of getting at the truth of this statement, but it is tolerably certain that greenbacks are wiped out of the general currency and held against the day of assessment, and that they are changed around and reduplicated by ways that are dark and tricks that are very far from vain in the way of evading taxation.

Now, if the principles of the Mississippi decision stand, and it would take a very talented lawyer, say the members of this committee, to point out any error in this, then not only national bank notes, but gold and silver certificates, treasury notes and currency certificates are exempt from taxation. The Cooper bill proposes to end this by a national law to authorize taxing everything except bonds and greenbacks—that is, not that the nation shall tax it, but that the states and territories shall be allowed to do so.

Rounds and the Tariff.

The bill as reported to the committee shows that the days for assessment in various states and territories range from some time in March till in May, hence, it is argued, the same greenbacks or other currency now except could be used in different states. This bill was introduced by Senator George W. Morrison in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and, as might have been expected, he considers the Mississippi decision as unconstitutional law. However, it is only now as declared by the court according to a federal statute, which can be appealed to, to anything which does not become a general and circulate in the country. The bill, however, comes under the general provision against a nation taxing its own credit, as has been more than once decided by the United States Supreme Court. Nevertheless, the right of congress is not clear to authoritatively tax, and as the expediency is also questioned the debate will probably be of great interest.

By the time all this is out of the way it is hoped that the tariff bill will come back from the Senate, and the opposing partisans can have one more grand battle royal over it. Before they get home to their constituents. And while the calculations as to the time of said bill's return continue as various as ever it is interesting to note that the house committees which have the bills above mentioned to charge are working on this basis: "That the rest of March will be consumed by the seance-

tions in getting ready, that April and May will be consumed in speeches, and that when the bill returns to the house it will be in conference two weeks and become a law about the middle of June." But they now pretty generally agree on the opinion as expressed by Charles Clark—that when the bill does get through its authors wouldn't know it if they should meet it in the public road."

A FORTUNE OF \$5,000,000.

EIGHTY Acres of Land Right in the Heart of Philadelphia.

COLONIA, Ind., March 15.—Some time ago it was announced that the heirs of Daniel A. Randolph, a revolutionary soldier, who owned eighty acres of land now in the heart of the city of Philadelphia, which had been leased for a term of 99 years, had been left a fortune of near \$5,000,000 by the expiration of the lease in 1893.

The heirs, so far as known, are about forty in number, the Earharts and Petersons of Shelby county, the Randolphs of Mahaska, Mo., and Des Moines, Ia., Dr. T. D. Randolph of Shelbyville, Ind., and Miss Susie Randolph, the midget, or dwarf of this city, all being in the direct line of descendants.

Dr. Randolph and Susie Randolph held a consultation here and employed Chauncy Remey, an attorney, to look after the fortune. He will go to Quaker City soon to investigate the records back for 100 years.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

New Railroad in China Completed and Largely Patronized.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 15.—The steamship Empress of India, just arrived from the Orient, bringing the following intelligence:

Mrs. Orr Ewing of China, island mission at Kinkiang, is dead.

United States steamer Monocacy returned to Woosung from Chinkiang the 18th instant with several cases of smallpox on board. Six of the crew were at once taken to the general hospital at Shanghai.

A military mandarin, wearing the third grade, or light blue ribbon, was decapitated at Soo Chow, January 31. He was convicted of having robbed a silk boat at Taungpu of \$10,000 last summer, while proceeding from Shanghai to the silk districts of Soo Chow. Two other persons were also beheaded at the same time, one male and the other a female, the latter suffering the slicing process. They were paroxysms and compassed the death of the woman's husband by poisoning.

The railway from Tien Tsin to Shanghai is now an accomplished fact and the new route is being patronized by immense numbers of passengers, and carries large quantities of heavy goods, which formerly had to be conveyed with immense labor in the springless carts and on pack animals.

The railway is everywhere hailed as a blessing and there is no opposition from any quarter. Steps are well advanced for its immediate extension eastward from the foot of the great wall to the Teling river, which flows through the barrier and to the sea, some 600 miles on this side of New Hang.

Already the road from Shanghai from the Kwan to the Teling river, a distance of 300 miles, has been leveled, and it is expected that the coming spring will see the work of laying sleepers and rails commenced.

A Tien Tsin correspondent informs the Shanghai Mercury that the Chinese emperor has given birth to a son last month, so that a succession to the present dynasty is assured.

The Japanese are jubilant over the success of the trial shipments of coal to San Francisco, having received word that according to experiments made by gas companies, it is at least two candle power richer in gas than Australian coal. Four more ships are now under charter to bring the coal.

FIRST IN CHICAGO HISTORY.

A Woman Argues a Cause in U. S. Court of Appeals.

CHICAGO, March 15.—For the first time in the history of the United States court of appeals in Chicago, a woman has argued a case. She was Miss Kate Pier, who practices law in Milwaukee, and for several hours she compelled the attention of Judges Woods, Baker and Seaman, who sat in be-gown'd dignity while Miss Pier expounded law principles.

Miss Pier wore a tightly-fitting gown of black velvet, with a big American beauty rose pinned on her breast. The case was a personal damage suit against the Crane Elevator company which Miss Pier won for her client in the lower court, but which the company appealed.

Pier's story is that while he was passing the store on his way aunting, Pier came out, accused him of writing the letter, and after a few hot words about it drew his revolver and shot at him, Pier returning the fire with his rifle.

Pier is the son of Mark Hill, one of the largest land holders and most prosperous farmers in Douglas county. Pier has lived in Big Springs for a number of years and was considered one of the best men in that part of the county. He was appointed postmaster during Cleveland's first term and has held the office as deputy since his term expired.

THOUGHT HE WAS CHRIST.

A Bloodthirsty Hays City Maniac Strips Himself of Clothing.

HAYS CITY, Kansas, March 15.—Joshua Warburton, a bachelor farmer of Wheatland township, is now confined in the county jail. The unfortunate fellow was taken last week, commencing to talk in spiritualism and accusing a neighbor woman of using a spell on him.

He went to the Rogers farm and declared that the infant child of Charley Rogers was his own and that he was going to kill it. Dick Rodgers, who was alone with the mother, occupied the lunatic's attention while Mrs. Rodgers fled to the Stegman house with her baby. When Warburton discovered her absence he started in pursuit, but stopped on the road to strip himself naked, and this gave both Mrs. Rodgers and Dick time to reach Stegman's. When the madman dashed in, a tearful struggle followed, in which Dick and three women finally conquered and tied Warburton with ropes. He imagined that he was Jesus Christ and that all about him were devils who were endeavoring to take him, body and soul. He is aged about forty years.

BIG EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Achison is Preparing for a Large Convention in May.

ACHISON, March 15.—There will be a mass meeting held in Achison on May 14 and 15, to consider the question of equal suffrage, which is to be submitted to the voters in November.

The campaign committee expects to send out 6,000 posters throughout the county offering free entertainment to all who write in season to obtain it. Carrie Lane Chapman, Annie L. Diggs, Susan B. Anthony and Theresa Jenkins of Wyoming are among the speakers.

Achison Postoffice Moved.

The postoffice has been removed from the vicinity where it has been located for the past twenty years to the handsome new building at the corner of Kansas Avenue and Seventh street last evening.

The only articles which were taken from the old office were the safe, sacks, pouches and a few books. The new Achison postoffice is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the state.

PT. SCOTT A. P. A. IN TROUBLE.

All Theft Records and Lists of Members Stolen.

PT. SCOTT, March 15.—The A. P. A. here is up in arms over the theft of its records. Last night after the lodge meeting some one gained an entrance to the

NEWS OF KANSAS.

Kansas is Scored by a Salvation Army Lass

Before a Big Audience at Baltimore, Md.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

The Postmaster at Big Springs is Murdered.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15.—Adj't. D. E. Dunnigan of the Salvation Army yesterday afternoon gave an account of some experiences with which she met in Kansas. At Wellington Capt. Schultz, herself and several soldiers of the army were arrested for parading the streets.

The town had passed an ordinance evidently intended especially for the Salvation Army. After praying for the Lord's guidance, some fifteen soldiers appeared on the streets, when the town marshal arrested them and took them to court. There they had a prayer meeting, which seemed to worry the judge very much, and to make him nervous. They did not care to imprison the woman, and asked them to give bond, but they preferred to go to jail. Mr. Hamilton Smith, a baker of the town, had offered to go bail for them, and he did so the next morning.

Mrs. Dunham and Marshal McGee was afraid that the crowd in front of the court house door would tear him in pieces and mop up the earth with him. It seems that some 200 men who attended the Army meetings were about ready to do so.

She stated that Edward Miller, one of her soldiers, a converted sailor, was hung up by his hands for fifteen minutes in his cell for refusing to stop praying there.

He laid in the Wellington jail for fifty-five days and contracted consumption, but said he gloried in suffering for Jesus Christ. The Army lost the case in the supreme court of Kansas, that court having decided that the Army had as much right to beat drums as a church has to ring a bell.

Mrs. Dunham said Marshal McGee was afraid that the crowd in front of the court house door would tear him in pieces and mop up the earth with